

SECTION VI

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

flammability classification - OSHA : FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS IC

- DOT : FLAMMABLE LIQUID

flash point : 86 degrees F. (Theoretical)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

USE WATER FOG, FOAM, DRY CHEMICAL OR CARBON DIOXIDE.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS

WARNING. FLAMMABLE. CLEAR FIRE AREA OF UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL. DO NOT ENTER CONFINED FIRE SPACE WITHOUT HELMET, FACE SHIELD, BUNKER COAT, GLOVES, RUBBER BOOTS, AND A POSITIVE PRESSURE NIOSH-APPROVED SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

CONTAINERS EXPOSED TO INTENSE HEAT FROM FIRES SHOULD BE COOLED WITH WATER TO PREVENT VAPOR PRESSURE BUILDUP WHICH COULD RESULT IN CONTAINER RUPTURE. CONTAINER AREAS EXPOSED TO DIRECT FLAME CONTACT SHOULD BE COOLED WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER AS NEEDED TO PREVENT WEAKENING OF CONTAINER STRUCTURE.

SECTION VII

REACTIVITY

STABILITY : STABLE

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION : WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS AND MATERIALS TO AVOID

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 AND 14 AVOID OXIDIZING MATERIALS. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 AVOID STRONG ALKALIES.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

CHLORINE GAS, HCl, CHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE AND UNIDENTIFIED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS MAY BE FORMED DURING COMBUSTION.

SECTION VIII

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

USE VENTILATION AS REQUIRED TO CONTROL VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS - AT LEAST 10 AIR CHANGES PER HOUR ARE RECOMMENDED FOR GOOD GENERAL ROOM VENTILATION. IF EXPOSURE EXCEEDS THE PEL/TLV, USE THE APPROPRIATE NIOSH-APPROVED RESPIRATOR.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

WEAR SAFETY GLASSES, GOGGLES, OR A SPLASH SHIELD TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT. CONTACT LENSES SHOULD NOT BE WORN. WEAR APPROPRIATE GLOVES AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH SKIN AND CLOTHING.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

EYE WASH FOUNTAINS AND SAFETY SHOWERS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR USE IN AN EMERGENCY.

SECTION IX

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

LARGE SPILLS >> EVACUATE THE HAZARD AREA OF UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL. WEAR APPROPRIATE RESPIRATOR AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. SHUT OFF SOURCE OF LEAK ONLY IF SAFE TO DO SO. DIKE AND CONTAIN. IF VAPOR CLOUD FORMS, WATER FOG MAY BE USED TO SUPPRESS; CONTAIN RUN-OFF. REMOVE WITH VACUUM TRUCKS OR PUMP TO STORAGE/SALVAGE VESSELS. SOAK UP RESIDUE WITH AN ABSORBENT SUCH AS CLAY, SAND OR OTHER SUITABLE MATERIAL; PLACE IN NON-LEAKING CONTAINERS FOR PROPER DISPOSAL. FLUSH AREA WITH WATER TO REMOVE TRACE RESIDUE; DISPOSE OF FLUSH SOLUTIONS AS ABOVE. SMALL SPILLS >> TAKE UP WITH AN ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE IN NON-LEAKING CONTAINERS; SEAL TIGHTLY FOR PROPER DISPOSAL.

WASTE DISPOSAL

OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS REGARDING PROPER DISPOSAL.

INGESTION

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 PRODUCT IS PRESUMED TO BE MODERATELY TOXIC. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 11 INGESTION MAY CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 11 INGESTION MAY CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 INGESTION MAY CAUSE RED BLOOD CELL HEMOLYSIS LEADING TO KIDNEY AND LIVER DAMAGE. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 AND 14 SMALL AMOUNTS OF THE LIQUID ASPIRATED INTO THE LUNGS DURING INGESTION OR FROM VOMITING MAY RESULT IN SEVERE LUNG DAMAGE. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 AND 14 INGESTION MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 11 INGESTION MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE SPLEEN.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS OF EYE IRRITATION INCLUDE PAIN, TEARING, REDDENING AND SWELLING. SYMPTOMS OF SKIN IRRITATION INCLUDE REDDENING, SWELLING, RASH AND REDNESS. SYMPTOMS OF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION INCLUDE RUNNY NOSE, SORE THROAT, COUGHING, CHEST DISCOMFORT, SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND REDUCED LUNG FUNCTION. SYMPTOMS OF GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION INCLUDE SORE THROAT, ABDOMINAL PAIN, NAUSEA, VOMITING AND DIARRHEA. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 AND 14 CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION MAY BE EVIDENCED BY HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA AND SYMPTOMS OF INTOXICATION; IN EXTREME CASES, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH MAY OCCUR. SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE INCLUDE LOSS OF MEMORY, LOSS OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITY AND LOSS OF COORDINATION.

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS

PREEXISTING SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT. IMPAIRED SPLEEN FUNCTIONS FROM PREEXISTING DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS

BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 2, 4, 11 AND 14 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE INJURY TO THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENTS 4 AND 11 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE RED BLOOD CELLS. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 10 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO PRODUCT DUST MAY PRODUCE A BENIGN PNEUMOCONIOSIS TERMED 'BARITOSIS.' THIS REACTION RESULTS IN NO IMPAIRMENT OF VENTILATORY FUNCTION. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 4 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE LUNGS. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 11 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE SPLEEN. BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF COMPONENT 9 CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE TO TALC DUST MAY CAUSE SCARRING OF THE LUNGS.

SECTION V**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES****EYE CONTACT**

IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES WHILE HOLDING EYE LIDS OPEN. SEEK PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SKIN CONTACT

REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. WIPE EXCESS FROM SKIN AND FLUSH WITH WATER USING SOAP IF AVAILABLE. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION OCCURS. DO NOT REUSE CLOTHING UNTIL THOROUGHLY DECONTAMINATED.

INHALATION

REMOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR AND TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY. PROVIDE OXYGEN IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT. GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF THE VICTIM IS NOT BREATHING. SEEK PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION.

INGESTION

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING SPONTANEOUSLY OCCURS, KEEP THE VICTIM'S HEAD BELOW THE HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS. SINCE ASPIRATION INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE VERY SERIOUS, PERMANENT DAMAGE, THE DECISION OF WHETHER TO INDUCE VOMITING OR NOT SHOULD BE MADE BY A PHYSICIAN. DANGER FROM LUNG ASPIRATION MUST BE WEIGHED AGAINST TOXICITY WHEN CONSIDERING EMPTYING THE STOMACH. CONSULT A PHYSICIAN, HOSPITAL OR POISON CONTROL CENTER AND/OR TRANSPORT TO AN EMERGENCY FACILITY IMMEDIATELY.

>> COMPONENTS 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 AND 14 MAY CAUSE SEVERE, PERMANENT DAMAGE IF ASPIRATED AND VOMITING SHOULD NOT BE INDUCED.